FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1834. [NO. 895.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
or if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Commission & Forwarding Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to receive and forward Goods, and will pay strict attention to business entrusted to them. They have large and convenient Ware Houses and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which may be forwarded or sold as directed.

They have now in Store on consignment,
100 Hhds. Bright retailing Molasses,
50 Bags high scented Rio Coffee,
25 do. grass bag Cuba Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bbls. Jamaica Sugar,
20 crates assorted Crockery,
1600 bushels of Alum Salt,
Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Copperas, Salt Petre, &c. Hyson and Imperial Tea, Bar Lead.

WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, 1834. 94-6w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every day, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, before breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time.* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

To Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs. 3 cts per lb.
To Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 " 4 " "
" " 25 to 500 3 " "
" 500 lb. and upwards 2 " "

BARRY & BRYANT.
Washington, May 14. 85tf.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers will be receiving in the course of a few days, a general assortment of *Dutch Bolting Cloths* of the best manufacture and assortment Nos. 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville July 22, 1834. 94tf.

SALES AT AUCTION OF DRY GOODS &c.

On Tuesday, the 26th August, 1834.
By WILLKINGS & CO.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of Grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.
July, 1834. 94-tf.

Coffee and Salt.

100 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 14 for 1834.

To be drawn at Washington, Tuesday, August 5, 1834.
One Prize of $10,000 and 70 Prizes of $1,000.

SCHEME.

1	$10,000	$10,000
70	1,000	70,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,115	1,115
20	300	6,000
20	200	4,000
50	100	5,000
64	50	3,200
64	40	2,560
64	30	1,920
64	20	1,280
64	10	32,640
	5	110,880

3295 Prizes.....amounting to $256,595
Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.
JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA Consolidaed Lo ery,

CLASS No. 5, FOR 1834,
To be drawn at Wilmington, Friday, August 15, 1834.

One Number Lottery,—Nine drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000 is	$5,000
1	1,392	1,392
1	1,000	1,000
2	500	1,000
2	400	800
4	300	1,200
4	200	800
15	150	1,500
10	120	1,200
49	100	4,900
52	20	2,040
102	10	1,020
982	4	6,528
2978	2	22,950

3295 Prizes.....amounting to $51,330
Tickets $2—Shares in proportion.
Prizes paid in Cash or Tickets, by
J. SEAWELL, Agent.
July 22, 1834. 94tf.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Second Class—High and Low System.

To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $5,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$5,000 is	$5,000
1	Prize of	3,000 is	3,000
1	Prize of	2,000 is	2,000
10	Prizes of	1,000 is	10,000
10	Prizes of	500 is	5,000
10	Prizes of	300 is	3,000
10	Prizes of	200 is	2,000
20	Prizes of	100 is	2,000
60	Prizes of	50 is	3,000
100	Prizes of	20 is	2,000
500	Prizes of	10 is	5,000
20,000	Prizes of	4 is	80,000
20,523	Prizes amounting to		$120,000

19,477 Blanks. 40,000 Tickets.
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

MODE OF DRAWING.

To be drawn on the High and Low System.—The 20,000 Prizes of $4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $5,000, so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are *low*, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are *high*. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put into one Wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in Cash forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost $40
And must draw nett 17
$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only can in this way, for $23 get the Managers certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes, that each Package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say,

A certificate for 10 Whole Tickets	$23
For 10 Half do.	11 50
For 10 Quarter do.	5 75

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to Stevenson & Points, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets	$4
Halves	2
Quarters	1

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 22, 1834. 94-td.

LANDS for sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his

LANDS

In Robeson County, on Richland Swamp, 18 miles North West of Lumberton, 31 miles South West of Fayetteville, and 4 miles from Philadelphus Post Office; containing between 900 and 1000 acres About 140 acres of which is cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. About 75 acres of Low Ground or Swamp Land drained, and ready for clearing. On the Land is a two story Dwelling House, well finished, and all necessary out houses, including a framed Barn, 30 by 40 feet.

To the several advantages of good Land, well improved, good Summer range and pure Water, may be added the benefit of being located in a neighborhood where intelligence, peace, good will and harmony exists amongst the people. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected, persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Payment will be made easy.

MALCOM PATTERSON.
White Hall, Robeson County, July 10. 94tf.

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book
Just received by E. J. HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAITHFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns. School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.
June 2. 87tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable freehold, situated in the North Western extremity of Robeson County; it contains between 1,500 and 2,000 acres lying on both sides of Lowrie's Swamp. The Stage Road from Fayetteville to Cheraw passes over a skirt of it, within two hundred yards of the Dwelling House, which is 27 miles from Fayetteville. There are about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. The land is generally level, yet much of it, and especially the cultivated part, has a gently undulating surface; the texture and fertility of the soil are adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. Great advances have been made in reclaiming the Swamp above mentioned, by ditching, &c.; so far as it has been tried, it is found to be very productive in Corn, Tobacco and Grass. These may be seen growing upon it this year in high perfection. It has yielded over twelve barrels of corn to the acre. A similar product is expected from it this year. The arts of irrigation may be practiced with ease and success in the dryest seasons. The range will support a large stock of black cattle and several hundred head of sheep two thirds of the year.

Fruit Trees abound in great variety and of choicest kind. There is also a flourishing little Vineyard, whose purple clusters annually load the mantling vines. The Scenery around the dwelling may be rendered highly ornamental. The Place, it is believed, is as healthy as any in the State.

Any person knowing and pursuing the advantages of this Place, must accumulate, if he is not a spendthrift.

JOHN GILCHRIST.
June 28, 1834. 92-4t.

Notice.

WILLIAM Waddill, John Waddill, John Carter, Henry Carter, Paris I. Tillinghast, Neal Beard, George Holmes, John Fort, and James Riley, you are hereby notified, that on the 30th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Jail of Cumberland County, I intend to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

HENRY NUNNERY
July 15, 1834.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, are hereby notified that an early settlement of their Freight accounts is required.

JOHN CRUSOE. *Agent.*
Fayetteville, July 14th, 1834 93 4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, on Thursday the 31st day of this Inst., in Lumberton, if not previously disposed of, all the

REAL ESTATE

Of Mrs. Catharine McNeill and children, in that place, consisting of a Dwelling House and other out houses, at present occupied by Arch'd S Brown, Esq. as a Tavern. A lot, with a small dwelling house. A Store house at present occupied by Mr. A. Campbell of this place. A 10 acre lot; a 6 acre lot; a 4 acre lot; and about 200 acres LAND, well timbered, joining the town of Lumberton. Negroes will be taken in payment

A. TAYLOR, Agent.
July 14th, 1834. 93 ts.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

ALLWORTH KING, vs. REAL ESTATE. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, heirs at law of Michael King, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, this 14th day of June, 1834.
[90.] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

SENEY KING, vs. Heirs of MICHAEL KING. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, are not inhabitants of this State: *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next Term of this Court and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, this 14th day of June, 1834.
[90.] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.
June 2, 1834. 87tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,
79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 16, 1834. 89-tf.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
July 8. 82tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
May 20, 1834.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 15, 1834.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

MAJOR BARRY'S ADDRESS.

The conclusion of Maj. Barry's vindicatory address will be found in our columns this morning. We deem it only necessary to correct two of his misstatements, in addition to those heretofore shown to be erroneous.

1. The Major states, as one of his reasons for increasing the wages of James F. Robinson, for carrying the mail from Cincinnati to Georgetown, Ky. from $1000 to $4,500 per annum, that Robinson was required to change his schedule, so as to run in the night instead of in the day. The last Cincinnati Gazette states that this is not the fact —that the mail between that place and Georgetown *is now*, as it was at first,—carried through principally during the day! This is a matter of fact about which there can be no mistake, and being testified to by a credible witness on the spot, is more to be relied on than Maj. Barry's assertion, even backed by his argument.

2dly. The majority of the committee, in their Report, in relation to the contract for carrying the mail from Chicago to Green Bay, say that John T. Temple, then a clerk in the General Post office, "*made out a bid* in the name of Asahel Savery," &c. To this Mr. Barry replies "*the bid is not in the handwriting* of Dr. Temple, nor does his name appear in the whole transaction, until after the contract was made with Col. Savery." This mode of denial shows how a falsehood may be covertly told, disguised in the outer garments of truth. Although *the bid* was not in the *hand writing* of Dr. Temple, yet Mr. Dundas, a clerk in the Department, testified that "*he* wrote the paper, at *the request of John T. Temple,* who said he had been authorized to make any proposals for Savery he might think proper," &c. &c. Now, this fully sustains the majority of the committee, both in their statement of fact and in their inference from it; and yet, with the means in his possession of knowing that it was thus sustained, Maj. Barry, by concealing a part of the truth, charges that majority with wilful falsehood. "Physician, heal thyself."—We may remark in reference to this same transaction, in order to show the good nature and prodigal generosity of our Postmaster General, that when Mr. Savery asked for an "extra allowance" of "10 OR 15 hundred dollars," just before he transferred his contract to Dr. Temple, Maj. Barry allowed him the largest named sum! One would suppose that when a contractor puts in a claim for additional compensation in such loose terms, the smallest sum would remunerate him for his labors, and that in justice to the public, the Postmaster General, when he had the option presented to him of giving a small or a large amount, should select the lesser sum! But as a *favorite* was to get it, $500 per annum was a mere matter of moonshine to Uncle Sam!

A circular published at Natchez promulgates the fact that the President of the United States has been again lately interfering directly with local elections, and endeavoring to control public opinion. A prospectus has been printed at Washington, for a new paper called the Independent Chronicle, to be published at Natchez, by a person whom nobody knows in Mississippi, and several copies of this prospectus have been received at Natchez, *franked by the President of the United States!* This is, to say the least of it, a very free use of the franking privilege, if it be not directly "bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections."—*National Intelligencer.*

On the 4th inst. the barn of Dr. G. F. Wilson, at Bethania, Stokes County, was set on fire by lightning, and burnt down.

"*Downing Gazette.*"—We have received the first No. of a paper under this title, published at Portland by "Major Jack Downing, Editor and Proprietor. It is of the "7 by 9" species in size, and is filled with articles bearing the stamp of the genuine, original, *down-east* Jack Downing. The title is embellished with an exact resemblance of the facetious editor. We make the following extract from the Major's Prospectus, for the information of those who may wish to patronize the paper:

"Well, now, about the terms, I shall charge a dollar a year, *cash down.* The editor of the Portland Courier is going to print it for me, and take care of the money matters. So if any body wants it, they must send him a dollar and then the paper will be sent to 'em a year. What don't take 'em a year, can have'm for four pence a piece. If my friends a good way off, say in New York and Philadelphia and all along shore, should want any of 'em, they better club together as many as they can, and send the money in one letter."

Quebec, July 9.—The heat of the atmosphere yesterday and to-day has been most oppressive.—Yesterday the thermometor rose to 92. To-day it has risen to 95, 96, 97, (and near 98 at half past two o'clock,) in the shade, in the Lower Town.

EXTRACT FROM
Hon. A. H. Shepperd's Letter
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS OF THE COUNTIES OF
Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell and Stokes.

In reference to the consideration of the safety of the public money I will advert, very briefly, to our history touching the subject of a Bank of the United States, showing, as I think it does, that the security of the public funds, has had a powerful influence upon the question of bank or no bank.

As early as 1781, the United States, under the articles of confederation, with a view of sustaining public and private credit, and securing and transmitting funds to carry on the revolutionary struggle, incorporated what was called the Bank of North America. In it was directed, by a resolve of Congress, to be deposited any surplus of revenue, that might be on hand. We are informed from very high authority, that much benefit, both in a public and private point of view, was derived from this institution. All the states, with the exception of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, voted for the establishment of this bank.

Soon after the organization of the government, under the present constitution, the subject of a national Bank arrested public attention, and in 1790, the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, made to congress a very able report recommending such an institution as necessary to restore public credit, preserve a sound currency, and aid the government in its financial operations, and the safe keeping and transmission of its funds, &c. In 1791 an act was passed, incorporating a Bank of the United States, for twenty years, with a capital of ten millions of dollars. This law was approved by Washington, then President of the United States, and twelve out of the sixteen members of Congress, who with him had but four years before been members of that convention which formed the very constitution under which they were acting. In this bank the public monies were usually deposited, and that too without any provision in the charter, that it should possess this privilege, or without any bonus or other compensation paid therefor, but from a thorough conviction of their greater safety in that than any other institution.

Upon the failure to renew the charter of this bank, which expired in 1811, a very imprudent extension of Banking took place, on the part of the States, enhancing the circulation of paper, in a very short time, to one hundred and ten millions: the consequence was heavy losses to the community by depreciation and difference of exchange; affecting not only the man of capital, but operating with peculiar hardship upon the poorer classes of our citizens, who found in the depreciation of their hard earnings, the grinding effects of the want of an institution calculated to regulate and sustain a sound currency.

Owing to the miserable state of the currency, it is computed that not less than eight millions of dollars annually, from 1812 to 1815, was exacted from the public, by way of loss upon depreciation and difference of exchange; which heavy tax, was pocketed by a few capitalists, stockjobbers, shavers and brokers; who are always found to profit most from a deranged state of the money market. Upon the loans made to carry on the late war, our government lost many millions, in addition to the one million four hundred thousand dollars, occasioned by the failure of the local banks, in which the public funds were deposited. All this, and much worse happened, fellow citizens, at a period when there was no Bank of the United States in operation—all this, and much more than I have depicted, was overcome and entirely remedied by the establishment of the present bank, in 1816. Had this institution, or a similar one existed at the period referred to, we should have now no account of "unavailable funds" in the Treasury, and instead of having yet a part of the public debt to pay, every vestige thereof would long since have disappeared.

From the organization of the government, down to the days of Mr. Taney, every Secretary of the Treasury, when called to speak on the subject, has expressed an unqualified opinion, in favor of the great importance of a national bank, in reference to the financial operations of the government, and the regulation of the currency; and none in terms more decided and emphatic than those distinguished members of the republican party, Gallatin, Dallas, and Crawford. We have it now, for the first time, affirmed through the official organ of this branch of the public service, that our local banks can, and will sustain, a general sound currency; and discharge with efficiency those duties to the government, which heretofore devolved upon the Bank of the United States—and that too, whilst the entire experience of the country goes to call in question, the correctness of this opinion.

In execution of the order, withdrawing the public monies from the Bank of the United States, the Secretary has selected some twenty other banks, as the future depositories of the government. The entire capital of these banks amounts to something more than seven millions of dollars; their specie cannot be accurately ascertained, but "specie and specie funds" amount to about four millions; the public deposites already confided to their keeping, is eleven millions, their other liabilities, including notes in circulation, private deposites, &c., are about twenty-six millions. This debt, is apparently well secured by demands on individuals, notes of other banks, &c.: yet all must be struck with the small amount of "specie and specie funds," when compared with the amount of their capital, and the government deposites, which they already possess. Thus do we already see the public money, divided and subdivided amongst twenty different corporations, all deriving their existence from, and alone accountable to, the respective states in which they are situated; whilst all the security, for the faithful discharge of their duties to the government of the United States, consist in the terms of a mere contract; many of which, when nicely scanned in the courts of law, may be found to be unauthorised by their respective charters, and therefore not obligatory upon the corporations. To my mind there is, in this state of the public treasure, something both novel and alarming.

We see the government of the United States under its own laws, and through its own officers and courts of justice, enforcing the annual collection of its many millions; but at the very point of possession, it suddenly abandons to the will of those over whom it can have no control, the custody, use and disposition of the treasure of the nation. Suppose political excitement and opposition to the Union, to spring up in the great state of New York, where more than half of our revenue is collected, what a great facility to its plans of nullification would be the possession through its banks, of these many millions of the people's money. The same fearful apprehension, may, with propriety, be drawn from a reference to the West, where three millions of dollars are annually collected from the sale of public lands, and where politicians have already been found, who court the popular favor, by contending that these lands are not the property of the United States, but belong, of right, to the new states, or the people thereof. But independent of this view of the subject, I am conscientiously of opinion, that from the great number of banks that must be employed, the difficulty of knowing and controlling their condition, and more than all, from the imprudent extent of banking likely to ensue, upon the going down of the United States' Bank, great reason exists for apprehending serious losses to the government in the course of a few years.

Much, very much has been affirmed, in relation to the interference of the Bank of the United States, in the elections and other political questions of the day. Even its extension of accommodation by way of loans, was at one time attributed to this cause, and more recently its curtailments of discounts is said to have arisen from the same improper purpose of influencing public opinion in its favor. I am not, fellow-citizens, going to appear as the advocate of the Bank, nor to vindicate all that it has done, or may be supposed to have done; far—far otherwise: nor will I even advert to the very many arguments and statements tending to exculpate the Bank from the charges of its enemies, and incontestibly showing that in the extension and contraction of its business, nothing has occurred of an extraordinary character, and which might not have been well justified by the situation of the bank, both in relation to the government and the community.

But if we concede all that is insisted on against the Bank of the United States, what better, I would ask, are we to hope for, from the numerous banks and their branches, scattered all over our country, which have, or may be selected as the favorites of the government, and probably relieved in many instances from an alarming amount of debt, by the very deposite and use of the people's money? This favor would naturally place them under a very sensible obligation; and they would, very probably, remember that they held it not at the will of the people's representatives, but that it was granted and to be continued according to the mere pleasure of the executive department of the government.—In an evil day of our republic, such influence and patronage might produce a state of things infinitely more alarming than all that is even attributed to the adverse position of the Bank of the United States.

In nothing that I have said, fellow-citizens, must I be understood as decrying the utility of state banks; on the contrary, I believe a prudent regulation of them, to be indispensable to a proper system of banking, in our country, but I as confidently think that this sound regulation is intimately connected with the existence of a Bank of the United States. Nor are we left to mere theory on this subject—the sad experience of the few years before referred to, abundantly proves the correctness of this position. The paper of the local banks can only have a safe and sound circulation at home, or within a very limited sphere, but when pushed abroad, it will generally be found to be doubted and suspected, and if received into circulation at all, received at a depreciated value. All who have had money transactions, even in a neighboring state, must have perceived the truth of what I say. Not so with the notes of the U. States' Bank; their credit is not only uniformly good throughout our own country, but they have found their way to foreign markets, where they are even received in lieu of the precious metals. Yet we very well know that while our state banks are prudently conducted, their paper may be successfully employed in obtaining, without sensible loss, through the agency of the United States' Bank, and its branches, such funds as any distant money transaction may require. This circumstance alone, gives stability and success to our local banks. The merchant is seen to receive their paper of his customers without discount, not because it will of itself answer his purposes in the Northern markets, but because through the accommodation of the United States' Bank, he will be able to use it without loss. In this way, the exchange between our own country and the North, has been greatly diminished, and a heavy tax prevented from falling upon the people. For, be it remembered that the merchant must make a profit on his goods, and the price at which he can afford to sell them, naturally depends upon what they cost; the loss upon the bank paper which he pays for them, is a part of this price which the people, who buy and consume, must make up, in whole or in part.

In this, and all other views that I have taken, in connexion with the question of the deposites, or the Bank of the U. S.—and in all my votes given in relation thereto, I have steadily kept in view what I believed to be the true interest of my country—for, in the absence of an unequivocal expression of your will, my own judgment (feeble and imperfect, as I know it to be,) is the only guide by which I could, as your representative, permit my conduct to be governed. I have not, and cannot learn in that political school, which requires its followers and votaries quietly to surrender the direction of their public conduct, to the dictation of party organization and discipline.

At the close of the last session I mentioned, in my letter to you, the pendency of a bill to distribute for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands amongst the several states of this Union. After the date of my letter, that bill passed both branches of Congress, but failed to become a law on account of the President of the United States having refused to sign and approve it. I have heretofore adverted to the grounds upon which I rested my support of this proposition, and shall now only pause to express my regret, that the Chief Magistrate has felt himself constrained to reject a measure, from which our own state would have received for five years to come, an annual amount of at least one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, subject to be applied by our General Assembly to a diminution of taxes, and such measures of state policy as that body might select and approve.

Looking to this unpropitious result, and the continued course of legislation touching the public domain, I very much fear that all hope of justice to the old states, in relation to this fund, is long to be deferred, if not entirely frustrated.

I am, fellow-citizens,
Very sincerely, your friend,
A. H. SHEPPERD.
Washington, June 24, 1834.

The long smouldering enmity of Jacksonism to Judge McLean, has at length burst into flame. The Globe of Saturday opens the trenches and sits down before his Honor in form. This will be the signal for a general bombardment from all the Kitchen batteries. The Judge has Presidential aspirations and has not obtained the permission of the Kitchen for their indulgence. He declares against a National Convention, the last and desperate hope of the Heir Apparent. This accumulation of traitorous offences, places him beyond the reach of pardon or mercy.—The cooks will be as busy over him as if he were a fine green fin.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE A[illegible]NCE RECORDER.

Letter from Dr. B. Washington, of the U. States Navy, to the Rev. Dr. Edwards.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15, 1834.

Dear Sir: Although I have been long engaged in professional duties, and have had a most extensive field for observation, I regret to state, that the subject of intemperance in the navy, or elsewhere, has not occupied my attention until within a few years past. The result of my limited experience, however, in answer to your inquiries, is given with the greatest pleasure. After perusing the subject of intemperance, I find that the effects of ardent spirits have already been so ably and so faithfully exhibited to the public, that nothing remains for me, in the few following desultory remarks, but to add my testimony in confirmation of all that has been published on this most interesting topic in the various temperance tracts that have come to my hands.

Aboard our ships of war, the law allows half a pint of spirits daily to each person; which is generally given at two draughts, diluted with an equal quantity of water; the first the moment before dinner, the other in the afternoon, at supper. The stomach is thus suddenly excited, and perhaps the appetite increased, but the healthy functions of that organ are proportionably diminished, and debility, with morbid symptoms, invariably succeeds. It may be laid down as a universal rule, that nothing should ever be received into the stomach, during a period of health, which is not known to be nutritious, or calculated to supply the natural waste of the system; and the stronger the impression made on the stomach by stimulants or excitants of any kind, the greater will be the derangement of its operations.

Alcohol, or the intoxicating property of spirits, acts on the stomach, brain, liver, heart, &c. producing changes of function and structure which sooner or later become fatal to their vitality. There is scarcely a disease aboard our ships which may not be justly attributable to this cause, when aided by some others which will be presently noticed. In cold and healthful regions the conservative powers of nature do wonderfully sustain the human frame against the continued action of this poison, so far that life may be long preserved; but, in tropical and less salubrious climates, it is almost the only cause of the great devastation which the human family experience. It is difficult to say what particular kind of intoxicating drinks will be found most effectual in bringing on the following catalogue of diseases; dyspepsia, liver complaint, tremors, convulsions, gout, dropsy, apoplexy, palsy, insanity, universal impotency, and idiotism; but it is firmly believed that not one of them would scarcely ever occur at sea, were it not for the introduction of alcohol and its associates.

Wine is usually drunk at dinner only, when it is less apt to induce the more evident symptoms of intoxication, but it appears to deceive the stomach, and being thereby diffused through the system, is carried to the heart, brain, and extremities, inducing hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart, apoplexy, gout, &c. Porter, beer, and all the classes of malt liquors, possess this property in an equal degree with wine, requiring however treble the quantity to furnish the same measure of alcohol; but there is combined with these malt liquors less acid, and more of the narcotic principle, which it has been supposed is the reason why they shorten life in a greater degree than wine, when used freely. Acids and saccharine matter tend very much to counteract the poisonous action of alcohol, hence punch is slower in its destruction than common grog. When the stomach is in a state of inanition, it appears to revolt at once on the introduction of alcohol, suspending chymification, or the digestive action on the food which immediately follows, and then we sooner find a scirrhus or cancerous condition of this organ extending along the intestinal tube.

Whether alcohol can ever prove salutary in cases of disease, is not now a question, as all that is advanced respecting this article applies to its action on persons in a healthy state; and here, it is my decided opinion, that it is always injurious without regard to the quantity or mode in which it may be combined; that not one drop can be admitted, with propriety, from infancy to the most extreme old age; and that it has always been the greatest scourge of the world. Having thus condemned alcohol in the most unqualified terms, it may be inquired, what should constitute our ordinary drink; to which we answer, pure water; that appears to have been designed as the only proper solvent for our food, and to restore the wasting fluids of the body. There is a constant study to deprive water of its salubrity by some addition or other; lemon juice, flavored syrups, &c. are occasionally added, but they all manifest an unhealthy state of the nerves; that there is some unpleasant feeling which we wish to remove. Often, by an indulgence in these morbid appetites, the health is undermined, and the foundation most innocently laid of those intemperate habits which terminate but with life. The following remarks, found in Paley's Theology, discover great sagacity in the author. "In water, which ought not to be a little admired, are those negative qualities, which constitute its purity Its very insipidity, which is one of those negative qualities, renders it the best of all menstrua. Having no taste of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of every other. Had there been a taste in water, be it what it might, it would have affected every thing we ate or drank, with an importunate repetition of the same flavor."

There is no question but that the legal quantum of ardent spirit could be drunk aboard our national ships with less injury to the health, under different circumstances than those attending its administration. For instance, if instead of being taken just before meals, it was delayed until after eating, the corrosive qualities would be much diminished, and less intoxication would ensue. By this regulation the food would be better masticated, and swallowed more leisurely, as there then would be no false appetite, created by an unnatural stimulus, to hurry its reception into the stomach. If there be a healthy appetite, grog cannot be even desirable; as we never have thirst and hunger at the same time: hence fluids at meals are not only unnecessary, but when the digestion is delicate, frequently hurtful. The evil effects of ardent spirits are particularly observed in boats' crews, who having been long on fatiguing duty, and deprived of nourishment, in a moment of exhaustion and nervous excitability, on returning aboard have their stomachs suddenly filled with grog and half chewed food. The consequence is, all these men are soon attacked with vomiting, dysentery, and fevers, which are improperly attributed to the localities of the shore. But what greatly aggravates the action of alcohol is, its state of concentration. I have seen it served out raw to the men during the dog-days, even before breakfast; those thus ordering it, being governed either by some silly theory, or to ingratiate themselves with the crew, in opposition to all that could be said to them by persons of experience and sound sense, who have always felt a sincere desire to promote the health and efficiency of our seamen; I allude to the surgeons of the navy.—When taken in this undiluted state, it acts like liquid fire, searing the tender coats of the stomach, and making such an impression on the nervous system, that it never can recover from the shock.

One cause why we discover early decay in seamen, is want of sleep. Captain Cook, who has received so much merited praise for the preservation of the health of his men, acted on the principle, that Seamen required as much sleep as the laboring class on shore, which is strictly true. As our ships of war do not shorten sail at night, being generally anxious to reach port, a considerable degree of anxiety is kept up among the officers, and the crew become thereby greatly harassed, by being called frequently, and kept upon deck, to increase or diminish every moment the quantity of sail, according to the varying state of the weather. This, however, they could stand very well if they did not use alcohol, as in that case a much greater portion of sleep becomes necessary. Besides more sleep, an additional quantity of water is required for ships carrying alcohol, which might be considered a matter of some importance during long voyages.

Alcohol has been declared to be fatal to health, when aided by other causes; the greatest among these causes is the use of tobacco. The following remarks, from the United Service Journal on this subject, appear to me to be very appropriate: "The Surgeon General of the Forces has recently made public his belief, that never, until the last twenty years, did he see so many young men with pale faces and emaciated figures; and he attributes the existence of the evil to the use of cigars. This dietetic mischief, and consequent paleness of complexion and emaciation of muscle, which are attributed to the use of cigars, belong, no doubt, to an injury inflicted, perhaps in more ways than one, upon the aids and organs of digestion: nor is that hypothesis at all inconsistent with what we hear from so many cigar smokers, namely, that their cigar is their dependence for digestion! That, after having impaired the organ, or weakened its tone, or dried up the salival menstruum, they should need a stimulant, even in the very form of the one which injures them, is only of a piece with all that has been said of drinking, and especially of dram drinking, to which latter debauch, the debauch of cigar smoking has the closest possible alliance.

It would be advisable, in my opinion, to withdraw the spirit portion of the ration from our seamen, as it would tend greatly to preserve sobriety and tranquility at sea; although the use of tobacco will keep up a constant desire for some intoxicating draught, and it must be expected that the moment they can get on shore they will, as now, plunge into all manner of excess. It is not, however, simply tobacco that gives a zest for alcohol. It will be necessary that the mind should be cultivated and actively engaged. It appears to have been the design of creation that man should be employed, not only in corporeal, but in mental labor; and by the latter, to improve, not his present condition alone, but to make provision for his future state. It is necessary the subject of health should be well studied, and preserved by that self denial and discipline which the Creator has given us the intelligence to prescribe. The moment rum and tobacco are presented to men whose minds are uncultivated, they seize upon them as the great desiderata; things which they had always wanted but could not describe; that is, an agent to give action, and to relieve them from the wearisomeness of a negative existence. To bring about a reformation among our seamen must require time; their minds must be more improved; they must be better informed as to the true nature of what we consider forbidden articles; they must listen to moral and religious instruction; and, above all, the most rigid example must be set them by their officers.

Many persons lay strict emphasis on what they call moderation in the use of wine, which they conceive to be commendable, as affording evidence of our capability of self-government. Such notions are absurd. If a bottle of wine will induce a degree of intoxication amounting to temporary madness, will not a single glass disorder the senses in some degree approaching to that state of excitement? At what precise point does temperance end and ebriety commence? May not the mind be delicately adjusted, that a single drop of intoxicating fluid may destroy its equilibrium? We see persons who have been intemperate, going on from year to year leading a most exemplary life, until, yielding to the persuasion of their friends, or from curiosity, they take a glass of wine, when immediately all their fortitude vanishes; their promises, made during lucid moments, are wholly disregarded; they relapse into their bad habits, and are lost. But why is this? because in an instant the wine produces a moral perversion—the veracity is irretrievably gone.

"Alcohol blinds the understanding, scars the conscience, pollutes the affections, and hardens the heart. It leads men into temptation, and gives to evil peculiar power over the mind." The moment a person takes wine he is prone to become deceitful, and may be viewed as a player wearing a mask. All the fine noble feelings he may profess should be justly suspected as forming part of his new character—they are theatrical.

It is fashionable to exclaim against those who, having acquired intemperate habits, should assume the office of reformers. There can, however, be no reason in this; for who can better warn against the paths that lead to destruction, than those who have experienced the evil of their ways. Converts, it is well known, are often more devout than those who have never seen their errors: but there is one thing to be remembered; few indeed who have once felt the pains of intemperance have ever been able to break their chains; and though they may have lost all relish for such indulgence, yet should they be doubly cautious, as they are most susceptible, and a thousand times more apt to fall again than those who have never been prostrated.

We find much difficulty in collecting satisfactory evidence respecting the use of alcohol aboard our ships, because we have to call upon those who stand implicated. Witnesses as well as judges should appear with spotless hands. What physician will say that alcohol and narcotics are destructive to health and morals, who takes wine and cigars? What commander, who poisons his crew with raw spirit, but will maintain that his ship is thereby rendered healthy? Many speak of gluttony as a vice. So it is, and very apt to be a quality in the early career of the wine bibber. Temperate persons have always a good appetite, and eat heartily; and it is their own intelligence must guard them against excess. Ignorant persons, however, will fall into this error; and it may be advanced as one reason why they should be enlightened, as it is evidently designed that man should derive that knowledge from reason which the inferior animals possess from instinct. We sometimes observe young men just ripening into manhood, full of health and animal spirits, the solace of their anxious parents, just making their appearance aboard ship, where it is expected they will meet, in their appointed guardians, those who possess wisdom, and set an example in every respect worthy to be imitated, to ensure them the high destiny so anxiously anticipated by their fond friends. When their healthy blood appears ready to burst through their veins—when the nerves are all sensitiveness and buoyancy—when they should endeavor to keep down the pruriency of youth by the greatest abstinence—what do we hear? They are told that unless they take wine they will contract a fondness for a vulgar drink, ardent spirits; and that smoking cigars will give employment to their minds, and guard against the malaria! From following this advice, I have often seen the health of the most vigorous young men wither like a flower that was cut down, soon followed by perversion of their morals, and ultimate degradation. Those only are safe who do not take one step towards intemperance, and we can no more make a compromise with this vice, than we could tolerate a partial violation of the divine commandments.

As it regards a man intrinsically, it can make very little difference whether he be partially or completely intoxicated. In the first instance, he is what is called disguised, that is, he is acting the hypocrite, and, by preserving his standing in society, and an agreeable deportment, he may allure the inexperienced into the vortex. He comes forth as the most active enemy to intemperance, and is the most uncharitable in his denunciations towards those who have advanced a degree beyond himself in his unfortunate habits. But in the latter case, all concealment is from necessity thrown off; and the inebriate, like the intoxicated slaves who were exhibited to the young Spartans, may serve as a useful warning to the rising generation.

Many suppose that to avoid alcohol, and all the narcotics and stimulants which are forbidden by the strictest rules, amounting, in all, to a dozen articles, that life would be a mere blank, or a constant struggle between our resolution and depraved appetites. Not so. The moment the prohibited poisons are discontinued, the health begins to return. "When nature is released from the unnatural war which is made upon her, and allowed to rest, then nutrition and sleep and exercise will perform the work of restoration. Gradually the spring of life will recover tone, appetite will return, digestion become efficient, sleep sweet, and the muscular system vigorous, until the elastic heart with every beat shall send health through the system, and joy through the soul." The appetite will desire nothing which is improper, and the mind being cultivated, indolence and ennui will no longer paralyze; the physical powers being restored, and the moral attributes regenerated, a sense of true policy and justice will then, and not till then, direct us—the great national sins of this land, entailed by the barbarity of our ancestors, will be relinquished—we shall feel our only happiness and duty to consist in promoting habits of industry, morality, and religion.

I have thus endeavored to answer your letter in part. There are some points to which I must reply when I obtain further information. I cannot help expressing my strong hopes that the important cause in which you are engaged will continue to prosper. A light is now abroad that none can mistake, and those who spread it out to the world will be the greatest benfactors of mankind.

The effects upon the Financial Administration of the Government of the Executive usurpation in removing the Public Deposites, are only just beginning to be felt.—They will be felt more sensibly every day, until, under their operations, if the "Experiment" be persevered in, the wheels of the Government will certainly come to a standstill.

As long as the Treasury had money remaining in the Bank of the United States, which could be transferred as wanted, and lent to the favored Banks upon occasion, it was all smooth sailing for the Executive, and fair weather with its Pet Banks. These halcyon days, however, could only last a certain term; after which both the President's advisers and his Pets must, if they reasoned at all, have expected a rough sea and rough weather. They who predicted it, whether the Administration expected it or not, already see unerring signs of the coming trouble.

Upon the case of the Arkansas Judge, whose agent was offered a draft upon Natchez in payment of his salary, we have already had occasion to remark. A similar case occurred here one day last week, in which the draft of a United States Judge, in one of the Southern States, for his salary, was protested, because the Department would only pay it by a check *on a Bank in Mobile*. Cases of this description are of every day occurrence, and will of course multiply, in proportion as the necessity of the Treasury to use the funds in its distant depositе banks increases. Never before now, the reader will please to understand, (except during the severe pressure of the late war,) was the Treasury unable or unwilling to pay, upon demand at Washington, any just claims upon it. For the first time, it fobs off its Judges and other creditors with checks on distant banks, which they may get cashed how and when they can. What can any man do here, in Washington, where he comes or sends to get his money, with a check on a bank in Natchez, or in Mobile? Will any one cash it for him? Can he sell it? Why, he can hardly give it away. For any practical present utility to him, he might as well be possessed of a ragged leaf torn out of last year's Almanac. Not, as the reader will perceive, that the Banks are not in good credit at home, but that their paper is not current, and cannot be realized at less expense and loss of time than by taking or sending their drafts to their own doors for payment.

Heretofore, a single line from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank of the United States effected the transfer of millions of dollars wherever wanted by the Government. In his vindictive personal war against the Bank, the President has wantonly thrown away the advantages of this facility, the want of which is yet scarcely *begun* to be felt. The individual cases we have mentioned are but faintly illustrative of the general embarrassment which the Treasury will have to encounter. Suppose fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to be wanted to pay off a national ship, either at home or abroad: What will the Purser do with a draft upon a Bank at Natchez, or at Mobile, for his money? Is the ship's crew to remain unpaid until he can travel eleven or twelve hundred miles over land, and get fifty or a hundred boxes of dollars for his draft? and when he gets his ton or two of silver, how is he to transport it to Norfolk, New York, or Portsmouth? And who is to pay the cost of this operation?—*Nat. Int.*

Never before in print.—A person was seen a day or two ago walking rapidly down the middle of Main street with a cowhide in his hand apparently in search of some one, when he stopped suddenly and turned round to some gentlemen standing on the sidewalk and inquired, if they had seen a large stout negro man pass by?—They replied they had not,—and asked if he was a runaway?"—"No," said the man: "I *voted for* General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, at the last election, and I was hunting for a big negro, to lay me down and give me *fifty*.

Natchez Courier.

A Good Stick.—A single stick of St. Domingo mahogany, measuring one hundred and seventy-nine feet, board measure, was sold at auction this morning, by John Tyler, at 4 dollars per foot, making the cost and value of the log *seven hundred and sixteen dollars!* It was imported in the brig Baltimore, Capt. Davis.—*Bost. Transcript.*

From the New York American.

The recent commotions in the city are very naturally the subject of newspaper comment far and wide, while the discussion of the various motives of those engaged or connected with the riots, continually suggests the agitation of a question which, though of vital consequence to our country, seems to be properly understood by very few. We mean the legal right of the southern slaveholder, as secured to him by the Constitution of the U. States, to reclaim his fugitive slave wherever he may find him throughout this Union.

On the subject of *fugitive slaves*, the Constitution of the United States provides, (Art. 4, Sec. 2.) that slaves escaping into another State than that to which they belong shall not be thereby discharged from slavery, but shall be delivered up on claim of the owner.

The law of Congress (passed Feb. 12 1793) made in pursuance of the constitutional provision, provides for the arrest of the slave by the owner or his agent—that he may be taken before a magistrate, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that the person arrested is a fugitive slave, the magistrate shall grant a certificate authorizing the owner or agent to carry the slave back to the place from whence he fled.

The Revised Statutes of this State, however, direct (Vol. 2. 560—1.) that when a fugitive is so arrested, he may issue his writ of *Homine Replegiando*, (a process which for very many years has been obsolete, having been superseded by the writ of Habeas Corpus,) the effect of which is to withdraw the case from the cognizance of the magistrate, and to suspend all proceedings by him, until the master's title has been ascertained by a regular trial by jury, in a court of common law—thus substituting a dilatory and expensive proceeding for the summary measures contemplated by the act of Congress.

In the case of John Lockley, alias Joe Branch and others, claimed as fugitive slaves by Rufus Haywood, of North Carolina, this writ of *Hom. Rep.* was taken out on behalf of the slaves, and the counsel for the claimant, Thos L. Wells and B. D. Silliman, moved the Superior Court, at the April term, to quash the writs, on the ground that the provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject were in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the law of Congress, and consequently void. The motion was opposed by R. Sedgwick for the slaves.

The court were unanimously of opinion that the objections to the writ, and to the statute under which it was issued, were well taken, but suspended any final order on the motion at the time, to the end that their decision might be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The question was, therefore, argued last June before the Supreme Court, who took the same view of the subject with the Judges of the Superior Court—tho' it is understood that the counsel for the slaves will endeavor to bring the matter before the Court of Errors for a final dermination.

The following opinion of Judge Hoffman, in the Superior Court, was delivered *ore tenus* and taken down by the Reporter at the time—

In the matter of Joe Branch, a slave. Homine Replegiando. April 26, 1834.

Motion on the part of the master, to quash the writ issued in this case.—

HOFFMAN *Justice.*

As to the principal question in this case, I agree with the Chief Justice, and subscribe fully to the reasons given by him, why the statute in question should be considered as unconstitutional. It is most manifest both from the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal legislation upon the subject of persons held to service, that the whole matter has been placed under the control of Congress, who have exclusive jurisdiction over it, whenever they may choose to exercise their powers. Having legislated upon the subject—having by express enactment pointed out the mode in which the facts of each particular case may be decided, as preliminary to the exercise of the master's right over the fugitive—the State Legislatures cannot prescribe another mode of ascertaining the same facts, without a direct interference with regulations already prescribed by a paramount authority.

Believing then, that the act of our legislature giving the writ in question, is unconstitutional and void, the question is, whether the motion to quash the writ ought not to be granted.

To my mind the question presents no difficulty.—If the act under which the proceeding in this case was instituted is *unconstitutional*, it is utterly void. It is a nullity, and it cannot be the foundation of any legal measure whatever. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the Court, in my judgment, to quash the writ. That the matter involved in this decision is one of great consequence both in principle and effect, can make no difference in the case.—It is the duty of the Court to act in *all* cases according to prescribed rules of action, and it has nothing to do with the hardships of the particular matter before it. Neither can the abstract justice or injustice of slavery be taken into consideration in forming the opinions to which we may come when acting in our judicial characters; and I would observe that, as far as concerns the Southern states, without this provision of the constitution our present goverment would not have been in existence. I may say it was the price of that constitution. It is sufficient for us to know that the law is fixed and can only be changed by the free action of the Parties who framed the constitution as the paramount law.

Believing the State law upon this subject to be unconstitutional and void, I have no hesitation in saying that the writ should be *quashed*.

If the above clear and concise opinion, concurred in, as we understand, by the other judges of the Superior Court and by the Supreme Court, be sustained, as we doubt not it will be, by the Court of Errors—should it reach that tribunal—the whole question, as a lawyer *Glossin* would say, lies "in a nut-shell," and the legal rights of the Southern Slaveholder are so clearly defined, as at once to mark him, who in any way impedes their exercise, as a violator of the public peace.

Cotton Factory.—The corner stone of an extensive cotton Factory was laid at Beard's Falls, on the Saluda River in Lexington District, about two and a half miles from Columbia, S. C. on the 4th of July. The Columbia Hive says that the Contractors, Messrs. Beck and Gray, have prohibited all ardent spirit from coming on the ground, during the erection of the edifice.

Disclaimer.—Arthur Tappan and John Rankin, in behalf of the "American Anti-Slavery Society," publicly disclaim a desire to promote or encourage intermarriages between white and colored persons. Deny having any "wish to dissolve the Union, or to violate the Constitution and laws of the country; or to ask of Congress any act transcending their constitutional powers, which the abolition of slavery by Congress, in any state, would plainly do."

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined paragraph gives another of those cases in which the Treasury of the United States dishonors the Government bills, by refusing to pay them upon demand, in specie, or its equivalent. We must not be understood to reflect on the present officers of the Treasury Department for so doing, because they only do what they cannot help; they yield only to a necessity which has no law—a necessity created by the action of the Executive, contrarily to the Constitution and the Law, "assuming a responsibility" imposed upon him by neither. That responsibility has been heretofore a mere abstraction: the President will feel, before the ides of November, or we deceieve ourselves.

The Government and the Currency.—"Some time since, a mercantile house of the city of Philadelphia received a remittance for a house in Upper Missouri, of a draft on R. B. Taney, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington City, drawn by the Surveyor of Public Lands at Little Rock, in Arkansas Territory, for 375 dollars, being one quarter's salary, due and payable on the first of July. This draft was deposited for collection, and, when due, was protested for non-payment. The reason given in the protest was, that, when the notary presented it at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, '*The Chief Clerk replied, it could be paid by a check on Natchez or New Orleans—not otherwise.*' The draft and protest were therefore sent back to Philadelphia, and the mercantile house, having no authority to receive such kind of payment, was compelled to return it to the house in Upper Missouri, who will have to send down to Arkansas Territory to get authority to receive payment in checks at 2 to 3 per cent. below par in addition to the loss of time, and expenses of protest and postages. Such are some of the glorious effects of the 'Experiment' in putting down The National Bank."—*Phil. Daily Adv.*

The Bankrupt Post Office.—The following Resolution, was *unanimously* adopted, by the Senate of the U. States:

Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the Post Office Department, WITHOUT AUTHORITY GIVEN BY ANY LAW OF CONGRESS; and that as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the U. States, ALL SUCH CONTRACTS FOR LOANS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, ARE ILLEGAL AND VOID.

And notwithstanding this *unanimous* declaration of the Senate, that the General Post Office was illegally conducted, its Officers are kept in power by the President, and shielded and justified by the Collar Presses! CORRUPTION HAS INDEED BECOME THE ORDER OF THE DAY!

The Carlisle Republican, an Administration paper, calls Gen. Samuel M'Kean (Senator of the United States,) "an ignorant booby and a black hearted traitor." This is the very spirit of Kitchenism.

Precept and Practice.—President Jackson's inaugural address pledged his administration "particularly" to the "correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

In the Jackson Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, in the third Congressional district of Massachusetts, the *eight delegates from Newburyport were all Custom House Officers!*

RICHMOND, July 15.

Thomas C. Powell, keeper of the Eagle Hotel in this city, and late of Petersburg, absconded a few days ago, having forged as we learn, the signature of his father, Mr. Edwin Powell, of his brother, Mr. Wilson Powell, and of Messrs. Wm. R. Johnson, and Peterson Goodwin, to negotiable notes, which he got shaved in this city.

We hear of the arrest of another individual charged with similar offences.—*Comp.*

During the four days of extreme heat, the thermometer of Professor Kellogg, at Williamstown College, Mass., ranged from 94 to 99 degrees—the maximum heat was on the 9th.

The visiters at the Springs are increasing. In a couple of weeks both Saratoga and Ballstown will be filled. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons are now daily arriving at Saratoga.

From a Boston Paper.

A coroner's inquest was called to examine the *headless figure* which is now the *figure-head* of the frigate Constitution. Every individual upon the premises, from Commodore Elliot to the cabin boy, was examined. We regret not being able to give the examination, which we are told formed a new edition of the old ballad, "who killed Cock Robin?" All, however, succeeded in exculpating themselves, and the decision of the coroner was that the figure "cut off its own head"—verdict, *felo de se*—which we understand gave satisfaction to all parties.

The following appalling description of the sufferings of Lafayette, when incarcerated in the prison of Olmutz, is extracted from an English paper, published in 1796.

"He was seized upon in neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive, in cold subterraneous solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings; stripped of all his clothes before his being plunged into his last dungeon at Olmutz, *and clad like a galley slave in trowsers and waistcoat made of sail cloth*, enduring in that condition the memorable winter of 1794, destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to felons, obliged to lie on straw and a miserable mattrass, the relic of his Russian prison."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A writer, who signs himself B, in the Register, gives an interesting account of Life and Services of *Richard Caswell*, first Governor of the State of N. Carolina. He is however in error in the following statements. "In the year 1775, he was appointed a Delagate to the Continental Congress, and resigned his seat about the beginning of the next year. His object in resigning his seat was, that he might render more efficient service, by fighting the battles of his country."

The writer is mistaken as to the time of the election of Governor Caswell to the Continental Congress. He was a Member of the first Provincial Congress of North Carolina, which assembled in Newbern on the 25th of August, 1774; and was on Saturday, the 27th of the same month, in the year, in conjunction with William Hooper and Joseph Hewes, elected a Delegate to the Continental Congress.

The writer is again mistaken as to the *time* and the *cause* of his resignation, as a member of the Continental Congress. On the 8th of September, 1775, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina elected Samuel Johnston, Treasurer of the Northern District; and on accepting that appointment Governor Caswell resigned his seat in the Continental Congress. On that day he took in his place, and informed the President of Congress, "that as they had done him the honor to appoint him Treasurer of the Northern District and one of the Signers of the Public Bills of Credit, his attendance on the duties, would render it entirely out of his power to attend the Continental Congress as one of the Delegates of the Province. He therefore requested that the Congress would be pleased to appoint some other gentleman in his stead."—Whereupon, Joseph Penn was appointed.

Supreme Court.—Jacob Thompson, Esq. Caswell, has been admitted to Counsel and practice. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Armstrong, Chairman of the County Court of Stokes, *v.* Executor of Isham from Stokes, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, in the case of Thomas J. Old and Betsey Old *v.* the heirs of Mitchell from Camden, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial. Also, in the case of Isham Franklin and others *v.* Isham Edwards, from Johnson, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Edward S. Foster, Ex'r of Elijah Franks, Ex'r of Edward Franks, from Orange low, reversing the judgment below and awarding a decree for the petitioner.

A Final decree was rendered, pursuant to the report of the Commissioners, *in the case of Coleman v. Grainger, from Lenoir.*

Gaston, Judge, *delivered the Opinion of the* Court, in the case of the State Bank of N. Carolina *v.* Armstrong and others, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of the verdict. Also, in the case of Sarah Brooks *v.* Sparkman Britt, from Pitt, reversing the Judgment below and awarding a new trial. Also, in the case of Richard Felton *v.* Duncan McDonald from Perquimons, affirming the Judgment of the suit rendered below.

The *National Intelligencer*, in commenting upon various important acts of the last Congress, says:

By one of these acts, it will be seen that is appropriated, for Fortifications alone, the current year, Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand Dollars.

Another of these acts provides for the erection of more than forty Light Houses, beacons, &c. for the security of navigation on our coast and in our bays and rivers.

The act authorizing the testing of improvements in the Steam-engine under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, another act of beneficent *legislation*. We are afraid our veteran *friend in Richmond* will find it rather difficult to "place his finger on the clause" of the Constitution which the power exercised by this act is to be referred. It is an act, nevertheless, which will, we have no doubt, meet with universal approbation.]

Washington's Manuscript Papers and Books.—An act was passed at the late session of Congress appropriating $25,000, for the purchase of "the manuscript papers, and a portion of the printed books of George Washington." These papers are to be deposited in the Department of State.

Shocking Occurrence.—The Norfolk Herald gives the details of a tragic occurrence which took place in the town of Hampton (Va.) on Wednesday last, and which resulted in the death of Thomas B. Allen, Esq. of York county, Virginia, in a rencontre with Major John B. Cooper, of Hampton, in which the latter *drew a pistol* and shot the former through *the heart*, who expired in three minutes after. The attending circumstances are of a shocking character. The deed was done in the presence of the young children of the deceased—who, when they saw the pistol, uttered a cry of terror and ran off, exclaiming, "Oh! he is going to shoot father!"

Robt. Austin and Benj. Tutt, said to be from Buncombe county, in this State, were recently arrested and committed to jail in Augusta, Ga. on a charge of passing counterfeit pieces in imitation of silver half dollars, bearing date 1829. There were several others in company, who made their escape.

A blacksmith in Virginia has invented a machine for striking, which enables blacksmiths to dispense with a striker, and at the same time, perform with the aid of one of these machines, double the amount of work which they can with the aid of one of the best strikers. The machine is propelled by the foot in the ordinary manner of turning a lathe. The inventor has secured a patent right.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1834.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated "Rockingham, July 26, 1834.

Pursuant to advertisement an Internal Improvement Meeting was held in this place on 21st inst. It was very largely attended. Three or four gentlemen addressed the meeting; a few Resolutions "going the whole swine" for Internal Improvement were adopted *nem con:* one of which pledges the meeting to support no candidate for the ensuing Legislature, who was opposed to an Internal Improvement" of the sort on a general scale. All the Candidates were present, and severally addressed the meeting, simply stating their feelings on the subject. All, except one, took a *decided* stand in favor, and *he* seemed to be individually in favor, but rather doubted a majority of the County being so. There is, however, I am glad to say, some opposition upon the subject; and I am of the opinion that the discussions now going on, in public as well as private, (for the meetings appointed gentlemen to address the different companies throughout the County) will much strengthen the ranks of the opposition; and will result in much good.

The subject of a limited Convention was also discussed, but there appears to be such unanimity of sentiment upon that subject, that little, if any thing, is now said upon it."

A full account of this meeting will be found among the Communications in another column.]

The weather has been excessively warm for the last five days, the Thermometer having ranged from 90 to 98 degrees.

Unexceptible.—We have the authority of a respectable country gentlemen for saying, that on Tuesday last, a fellow in a store in town endeavored to persuade him that he would lose the amount of the subscription which he had just paid in advance for the paper, because, as he said, the subscribers to the Observer were leaving it so fast that it would not be published more than a year or two longer. We do not know who is the author of this falsehood, or we should like to see him to the contempt of the community. But we deem it proper to say, that the Observer was never in a more prosperous condition than it is now, and that it defies the malice of all such wretches as the one above alluded to.

We did not intend to notice a circumstance which occurred within the last two weeks, of a most gratifying nature to ourself, had no evident connexion with the above stoopid rendered it in some degree necessary. It is:

In accordance with a determination made on the subject of our Town Election was introduced into our columns, we have published every communication which has been offered, except three, one of which was in favor of Mr. Hybart, and the other two in favor of Mr. Seawell. For declining to publish these three, we gave satisfactory reasons to the authors. Two weeks ago we published a short communication signed Paul Pry, which was offensive to the Jackson party, and in consequence we were threatened with their deepest vengeance. A great effort was made, as we understand, to induce many subscribers to withdraw their patronage; which resulted in the loss, (dreadful to relate) of *Two* names from our subscription list, and the voluntary and immediate action of SEVEN others to the said list, and at that time, we have had to stop one paper, (that of a gentleman in the country who took two copies and desires hereafter to take but one,) and have added five more, so that by this "new rule of subtraction," which our Jackson friends have taught us, we have a clear gain of NINE *good* subscribers within the past two weeks.

The Wilmington Press, in mentioning the arrival at home of Gen. McKay, the Representative of that District in Congress, says, "As the result of his exertions, we are glad to learn, that the route from the Waccamaw Lake to the Cape Fear River, will be surveyed immediately, by an Engineer, at the expense of the United States. A survey will be made in Onslow, at the mouth of New River, by an United States' Engineer, who will be provided with the necessary instruments—the expense, however, to be borne by the citizens. The cause of this difference is, that the latter is considered a government as a *local* affair, and the former as *national;* as it is a link in a great chain of internal communication, long sported of at the seat of government."

We understand, (says the Charleston Mercury,) that the Planters and Mechanics' Bank and the Union Bank of this city, have commenced receiving the Government Deposites.

State Bank.—The business of this Institution, when it goes into operation, is to be carried on in the building at present occupied as the State Bank, the purchase of which has just been effected with this view. This movement on the part of the Stockholders justifies the hope, that the new Bank will commence business early in the Fall.—*Raleigh Register.*

Louisiana Elections.—The Election for Member of Congress from Louisana, for Governor and for Members of the State Legislature, has resulted in the choice of the Opposition or as they are called Whig Candidates. For Governor, the contest lay between E. D. White and John B. Dawson. Mr. White was elected by a probable majority of 2000 votes. Henry Johnson has been elected to Congress, in opposition to C. Pierce.

On Sunday July 20th, Messrs. Samuel J. Wilson and William W. Spear were ordained Deacons in St. Matthews Church in this place, by the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives. The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman from 2d Corinthians iv. 5; and a forcible and impressive address delivered by the Bishop on the nature and duties of the office of deacon. The candidates were presented by the Rev. William M. Green, Rector of the parish. Both the gentlemen ordained are graduates of our State University. Mr. Johnston was for some time a "member of the bar" in the eastern part of this state, and Mr. Spear has just completed his theological course at the "General Seminary" in New York. The former is destined for Calvary Church, Wadesborough. The latter is appointed a Missionary for Buncombe county.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Cincinnati Gazette of 12th inst. makes no allusion to the existence of Cholera in that town; but in the weekly list of deaths for the week ending 9th inst., *six* out of *forty-three* deaths, are reported as by Cholera.

The report of Cholera at *Montreal*, is narrowed down upon the authority of a gentleman who left that city on Saturday last.

"He says that eight or ten deaths had occurred among the emigrants under the sheds provided for them, which was not at all to be wondered at. Two or three citizens also died suddenly of Cholera morbus, or perhaps of Asiatic Cholera, yet there was nothing to warrant the alarm which appeared to be felt along the road, and which seems to be springing up in this city."

Mr. McLane, the late Secretary of State, with his family, left this City yesterday, at one o'clock, in the Steamboat for Baltimore, on his way to his residence at Wilmington, in Delaware.

We cannot allow this truly estimable family to leave us, without the expression of regret, which we are sure is common to the whole circle of their acquaintance, that circumstances should have obliged them to retire from the bosom of a society by which, without reference to political distinctions, they were respected and beloved.—*Nat. Int.*

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 6.—The demand for cotton throughout the week has been very general, and all kinds are 1-8d per lb. higher. The advance has been most decided in the middling and inferior qualities of American descriptions. The sales of the week, including 3000 bales American taken on speculation, and 700 Surats and 800 American for export, amount to 33,040 bags. Import 21,492.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The interest of the Town, all will allow, should be engaged much in the preservation of health, not only for the comfort of its citizens, but also for the reputation of its market. The season has now arrived when neglect of any of the means we possess for the prevention of disease becomes culpable. Sewers and Cellars that are filled with stagnant water, and all masses of decomposing vegetable matter, should arrest the attention of proper authority as the source of much disease.—The Commissioners would find many nuisances ripe for correction, by noticing the open Sewers of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

Attention to these evils has frequently been requested without receiving any of the remedies which the comfort and safety of the citizens may demand.

SALUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND REFORM.

In pursuance of previous notice, one of the largest and most numerously attended political meetings ever witnessed in the County of Richmond, was held in the Town of Rockingham, on the 21st instant. At an early hour of the day, it was discovered from the lively interest manifested by the Farmers of the County, in the "good cause," that the place first assigned for the meeting, (the Court House) would not be large enough to accommodate the meeting, the Methodist Episcopal Church being politely tendered by Col. Robinson, the citizens repaired thither.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Alfred Dockery, on whose motion, Robert J. Steele, Esq., was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Jas. D Pemberton appointed Secretary. After some few remarks from the Chair, the Chairman called on W. F. Leak, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting, who arose and addressed the meeting at some length, urging the necessity of a reform of our State Constitution, pointing out the inequality of our present representation and the evils which flow therefrom. He next adverted to the stupor and criminal lethargy which had too long characterized N. Carolina upon the subject of Internal Improvement; pointed out the necessity of a speedy action on the part of the ensuing Legislature, and dwelt on the resources of the State being amply sufficient to undertake the plan proposed by the Internal Improvement Convention.

James D. Pemberton next addressed the meeting, urging the ability of the State to back the plans proposed by the State Convention and defended the meeting from imputations which its enemies had thrown out.

Gen. Alfred Dockery next addressed the meeting, and in a lengthy and lucid speech, he pointed out the advantages resulting from the prosecution of some general plan of Internal Improvements; dwelt at length on the practicability of the plan proposed, and on the ability of the State to meet it; and on those advantages which would accrue to the State at large, and to Richmond County in particular.

The following Resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted, as the sense of the meeting:

1st. *Resolved,* That this meeting approve of the Internal Improvement Convention held in the City of Raleigh, in November, 1833.

2d. *Resolved,* As the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for action, and that nothing short of the plan proposed by said Convention, will be commensurate to the agricultural wants of the people of North Carolina.

3d. That deeply impressed with the correctness of our opinion, we will support no Candidate for the ensuing Legislature, who is opposed to a liberal appropriation to carry into effect the plans proposed by the Internal Improvement Convention, or who shall be opposed to a reform of our State Constitution.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, the Chair was directed to select suitable persons to attend the separate musters, for the purpose of removing any objections which might be brought forward by the enemies of Internal Improvement: whereupon, the Chairman selected W. F. Leak, Esq., Gen. A. Dockery, and Jas. D. Pemberton; and on motion of Jas. D. Pemberton, the Chairman was added to the nomination.

On motion of Col. Stephen Wall, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded on to the Observer and Journal, and that they be published in all the papers of the State, friendly to Internal Improvement and Reform.

ROB'T J. STEELE, *Chairman.*

JAS. D. PEMBERTON, *Secretary.*

The County Candidates, viz., Alexander Martin, Esq. and John Fairley, Esq., for the Senate, and Isaac Dockery, James Williams, and Duncan Malloy, for the Commons, were in attendance, and severally addressed the meeting; each gentleman declaring his sentiments to be in accord with those expressed by the meeting, and evincing a readiness (should they be elected) to cooperate with the friends of Reform and internal Improvement.

JAS. D. PEMBERTON, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: In the last Journal, I notice a Card, signed by six persons, making an assertion which they may not have known to be untrue, but could not know to be true. But in the first place, let me notice an attempt at deception of which they are guilty. They call themselves "*the* Committee of Arrangement" for the Jackson Dinner at Campbellton. Now, Sir, the truth is, that they are only a *part* of the Committee. Let me show how this was intended to deceive: I had said in your paper of the 15th, that it was reported that one of the Committee had acknowledged that there were 300 slaves present at the dinner. This was first vulgarly denied in the Journal of the 16th; and in that of the 23d, these six persons come out and repeat the denial, in such terms as to produce the impression that they were *all* of the Committee, and that consequently every member of the Committee was ready to certify that as to him the statement was false. But, Sir, it is notorious here, that these were *not* all of the Committee, and that the gentleman who, it is also notorious, and can be proved, made the acknowledgment, has not put his name to the Certificate. This is a tacit acknowledgment that what I first stated is true, and it is surprising that these persons should have been guilty of such a gross attempt to deceive, when their very certificate carried upon its face its own refutation. But it is of a piece with many other such tricks which seem only intended for a class who are not expected to read more than one side.

In all this matter, I wish it to be understood, that I have never asserted that 300 slaves were present at the Jackson dinner. What I have asserted, and can prove, is, that a member of the Committee of Arrangements made such a statement. I had no personal knowledge of the occurrences at *such* a celebration.

PAUL PRY.

Mr. Prenter: I want you to put it into your Town paper how I got here last nite. Tis Sunday to day, and I dont somehow like to rite to day, as we folks down E. dont like to let other folks now what we do ecept goin to metin. But it is a case of rael needcessity to our folks at hum to get arely news, and you dont prent only but once a week, and twont do to put it of. I am come out with a few notions jist to pay scores as I Go along, but my mane object is to find out for our Jackson folks at hum, how the wind blos in these capes. I tombeld along shore at good many plaices, and larnt some things which I hav writ hum about from old Virgina and Norfolk, but I find the Jackson folks wont go the hull hog for Van Burin. Thats what Im triin to find out for our folks down E., for theyve got a pretty concederible strong notion hes a mity great man out S. Now let me alone for finden out things without axin questions. Every body in our parts said North Carlina would sartin go for him, becase when D wit Clinton made ripvanwincle wake up by digin a canoll over him, it maid Van Burin mad, and he told rip to go to N. Carolina and sleep there and no body should wake him up as long as he'd a mind they shouldnt. So I was determed to larn the truth on't, so I puts into Wilminton, pertendin I com for a lode of Cain Polls, and a leetle tar, so I axed a big feller on the warf, were I cold git sum. Hullow for Gineral Dudle, says he. You had better hullow for Gineral Jackson mister, sed I, he's the only Gineral I know on.—Dam Gineral Jackson sed he. I got rite mad, but didnt like to fite, becase I an't tired of my eyes yet—so I starts for up here. I want you, Mr. Prenter, to cum down to the warf Munday and see my craft—I call her the Jackson; she is sharp at both eends and will go one way as well as tother way; she's what we call down E. a Chebacer boat, and I want you to tell me if you can, what folks here give there crafts sich long naims for. The furst one I haled told me her naim was 'Henry Clay—hullow for Sowell,' the next one "James Sowell—hullow for Sowell," all in that are way. But one beat all creation and nater tu boot—what ship's that, says I, "Nullifercashun—Hullow for Hibbert—Dam Van Burin, old Hickory forever." I did'nt see much on the river tu rite in my book, only 'tis the darnestest crookedest river in creashun. I got long pretty well tell I cum most up here, for I foller'd the nateral chanel, when I got aground on some *trees* in the chanel, but I back'd out and cum tother side. When I was aground here, I seed, prehaps, tho biggist cloud in the E. as black as ejipt—I put that doun in my book, but did'nt make "*no comments*"—when I can guess what it ment, will rite you.

Yours to sarve,
TIM. SPUNYARN, Capt.
Chebacer boat Jackson.

MR. PRINTER:—I think them thar folks in the *Jurnal*, is jist like so many cross Porkepines, what keeps throin thur quils every week at every body what kums a ni 'em, but they don't seem to stick. Now I no what tha ar arter, tha ar only amin at won thing all the time, and that is, to git thur Jackson-Van-Buren-Brown-man 'lected, but tha won't do it, for I hear'd sum of thur principle voters (down 'bout Kamelton) say tha should'nt vote for him, kase he has a man at his back what made a law to sell 'em out'n Jale. And as for that mighty host of slave niggers, that tha bosted ov at the barba-Q, as bein Jackson men, we cood beet a thousand sich opposition fokes as them. Now, I see, thar is too fellers what caul thurselves 'Philo' and 'Investigater,' that has bin shutin thur long guns at Mr. 'Vindicater,' but tha did'nt hit 'im arter all. Now Mr. 'Philo' says, "The public, by referring to the quotation which 'Vindicator' has made from Mr. Jordan's communication, will satisfactorily discover, that the assersions and insinuations made against Mr. Jordan, are without foundation." Well, Mr. Prentur, we ar reddy to admit that fack't, seein as how, tha hav to rest on "poor Peter," which I gess is a very slim foundation. And rite under that, Mr. 'Investigatur' says, "'Vindicatur' has labored through a whole column, and brought forth an absurdity;" that, Mr. Prentur, is jist adzackly what we wanted him to do, to bring the tarnashun kritter to lite, so we cood see what sort of a varmint it was, noin Mr. 'Simple' was the father on't.

In another plais, I see thar is 6 on 'em shot at Mr. 'Pry' last week, all at won pop, but not won ov 'm never toch 'im and he jist turn'd up his nose at 'm, and pul'd out a chowr tobaccur, and says he "I don't valley 'em that." But I gess if 'Paul' should kum out with them ar affidavys, it would make 'em blush as bad as 'Peter' did, when he saw his name on that petishun, to pay the old commydore for his labor. I han't hear'd nothin from Mr. Hatchway lately, nor the Constitushun nither, but I gess tha ar in a fare way to git to rights agin, as Commydore Rail Road intends to thro some of them ar land-lubbers (B. B.) overbord this fall, when he is makin up his nu krew fur the Constitushun. This is a mighty dry day Mr. Prentur, and mighty hot too, and no black clouds a hangin over nither, so we need'nt look for no rane soon. Now, I'm no Almanik maker, but I'm a sort'n a profit, and I gess about 11 o'clock on the 14th ov August, we shall see clouds a gatherin from every direction, and a mighty black 'n (our colored voters) from tords Kamelton, and tha'l all gather 'bout the Market House, and begin to shour down sich a mighty host of tickets for the ould commydore, tha'l sound in the yers of the Jackson-Van-Buren-Brown fokes jist like a shour of hail stones on a hous ruf, then 'bout sun down you'l se the kloud pas off, follered by a streek o' lightnin, with 60 or 70 majority, hangin to the eend on't; then jist arter dark, the hull on the Constitushun's krew, will giv 'em a brod side that'l make the town look jist like the hull heavens was in a lite blaze with sky rockers; and that'l set the Jackson-Van-Buren-Brown fokes to runnin in every direction, as bad as the rats did when Congress begun to kill 'm.

Mr. Hale, I gess I'll kum to a clos now; by wishin you and the constitushun, and the rest of our fokes all good luck. Your friend,

JOHNATHAN SNOOKS.

MR. HALE,—Your last Observer contains a piece over the signature of "A Boat Owner" addressed "to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman" which seems to require some notice.

"A Boat Owner" may attempt to divert public attention by raising the cry of oppression, and by abusing the Cape Fear Navigation Company, (and I am no apologist either for the *mismanagement* or *misfortunes* of that company) and thereby think to escape merited censure, but it will not do—"truth is mighty and will prevail."

The *fact* is too well known in this community to be denied, that a **combination* has been formed among the Boat owners, ☞an unlawful combination,☜ by which means the price of freight has been raised 25 to 50 per cent, as complained of by the Salisbury Watchman:—Such was the indignation of the Merchants of Fayetteville against the transaction at the time, that a company was immediately formed, and about $15,000 subscribed to put a new line of boats on the River and an application was made to the last Legislature for a charter, but strange to say it was refused. "A Boat Owner" could probably tell what influence was exerted on that occasion.

The two Steam Boat concerns have nearly monopolized the boating business of the Cape Fear, for which, I do not blame them; but for forming the *combination* and in that way raising the price of freight, *pledging themselves to each other not to take less than a certain rate:* I think them censurable—by these means they are now gathering the *golden eggs* at the expense of the merchants and people of Fayetteville, our brethren of Salisbury and other places.

Fellow Citizens, awake! we are all more or less interested in ripping the *goose*—in breaking up the *combination! and it must be done*—our trade, our prosperity depends upon it.

As individuals, or as a body, I freely bear testimony to the worth of the boat owners—but as a *combination* they should be put down at all hazards.

A MERCHANT.

Fayetteville, July 24.

*It is but justice to state that Messrs. Hall and Johnson, owners of the boat Henry Clay, did not join the combination.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE,—*Sir:* I submit the following in continuation of the remarks of "A Boat Owner," in your last week's Observer, addressed to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman; and was I certain that he would republish my remarks for the information of the citizens generally, I should enter more fully into the subject, immediately connected with the cause of internal improvement. This week I shall content myself with justifying the remark that I made last week by asserting that Boat Owners were "outlaws." The act of the legislature, passed in 1832, renders it obligatory on all Boat Owners, to render to the Collector of Tolls, within 48 hours, *on oath*, after the arrival of a boat at the Campbellton Landing, a true list of all merchandize transported up the Cape Fear, under a penalty of $500. Making every Magistrate's office in New Hanover, Bladen and Cumberland, a House of Customs, and providing a very summary process for the recovery of the same. During the Summer and Fall of 1833, arising in a great measure from obstructions created by the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *through ignorance*, and contrary to the advice of those more experienced in the effect of currents than themselves, the Boat Owners sustained heavy losses, and in many instances which are on record in their books, the freight from Wilmington to Spring Hill, their stopping place, where the last obstruction had been created, barely paid the expense of getting the Goods to Campbellton Landing. The Boat Owners, aware that a memorial, addressed to the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was the only source through which they had a right to expect redress;—and a called meeting of the Stockholders offering an opportunity to seek it, they presented the following memorial, to-wit:

"To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company—*Gentlemen:* The undersigned, Boat Owners of the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully solicit an exemption from the payment of tolls on the river during the past summer and autumn, at a period when the expenses of lighterage of Goods up, have been extremely burthensome, from many points of the river, and particularly from the Sugar Loaf, 8 miles below Elizabeth; this is a little over half way up from Wilmington, where a shoal exists which, from some cause, has been worse this season than ever known before on the same water. It is stated that the cause of the Sugar Loaf Shoal being so much worse than usually has been, is owing to a fatal error in constructing the Jettee on the wrong side of the river; since which, sand has accumulated and filled up the old channel, and the consequence is, that a new channel equal to the former has not been formed, nor, from present appearances, is it likely to be the case.

"It is also represented by those who have examined the Jettee at Spring Hill and observed the consequences which have resulted from attempts at improvement at that point, that a Jettee has been injudiciously constructed at the upper cross, which has shut the passage for boats through the old channel which passes down on the East side of the river, and compelled them to take the passage down on the West side.

"In the opinion of the undersigned, all former experience and observation has fully demonstrated, that the old channel which was produced by the natural course of the water, is the best, and that the new one never can be as good as the old one, without an expenditure not contemplated. Mr. Nash, the State Engineer, acted upon this principle and endeavored in his constructions, by assisting the natural current of the water to improve the old channel, and it is well recollected that his operations were successful, so far as he had means and opportunity of making progress in this work. The depth of water was much improved by his operations at the time.

"From these causes and the lowness of the water, the undersigned have been subjected to an expense of lighterage in getting up Goods from boats stopped on the river, in some important instances equal to the whole amount of freight from Wilmington, including toll.

"They therefore request that the hardships which they have encountered in the progress of their business, may be modified by your respectable body so far as a relinquishment of the tolls during the period of existing difficulties in the navigation.—All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,

JOHN CRUSOE, Pres't H. S. B. Co.
P. I. TILLINGHAST.
D. O'HANLON, Proprietor J. Walker.
J. WADDILL, Jun'r.
EDMUND BLAKE.

Copy served 29th Oct. 1833.
A. BLACK."

And how was this respectful memorial received? It was not laid *on the table*, but thrown *under the table*, and an order passed to sue indiscriminately all delinquents. This, Sir, is the cause why we consider ourselves "*outlaws.*" We do not presume to say that the tolls are paid eventually by us—but, Sir, we pay in many instances 25 per cent. more than we receive, and the greatest cause of complaint with us is, that our property should be held as collateral security for the payment of an iniquitous and unjust taxation. And should the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the Stockholders be necessarily enforced, so far from the boat owners being able to decrease the rates of freight, they will, from necessity, be obliged to increase them, which will amount almost to a prohibition of the transportation business on the Cape Fear River. The Resolution referred to in substance is, "That the Treasury shall pay semi-annually to each Stockholder the sum of one dollar per share, and should the amount of tolls received not be sufficient to pay this dividend and defray the contingent expenses of the Company, the Board of Directors have power to increase the rate of toll so as to meet all contingencies,"—which must be the case unless they intend to abandon all further operations on the River, which from present appearance we may justly conclude they have determined to do, for never was the risk of navigating the Cape Fear River so great as at the present time. And yet we see no preparation, under the resolution passed at the last session of our Legislature, for carrying any improvement into effect.

Until the Legislature of North Carolina will take the case of the Cape Fear River into serious consideration, (*not by appointing the President of the Company Chairman of the Committee of Investigation*) *the spirit of Internal Improvement* may forever *hover over our State*, but will never find a suitable bough whereon to alight. Much has been said of the increased expedition in transporting Merchandize up and down the Cape Fear at all times, and the credit awarded to the operations of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. But such is not the case, as can be very satisfactorily shown, by the evidence of gentlemen residing on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington. It is, Sir, exclusively owing to the improved construction of Boats navigating it, and if it is necessary to increase the tolls, why not tax those who transport Lumber and Naval Stores? If any benefit has been derived from the operations of this company, it is by this class of our citizens. The reason is *obvious.* It is much easier to contend with three or four Boat Owners, than with the bone and sinew of those trading on the Cape Fear.

(*To be continued.*)

BOAT OWNER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

☞At a meeting of the "Fayetteville Eagle Artillery Company," on Monday, the 21st instant, on motion, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company, on the death of their fellow-soldier, Lieut. HENRY L. JONES; the following were reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret, (while we bow in submission) this dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning (Crape on the left arm) for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the town papers; and a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

JNO. W. HOWELL,
W. S. LATTA,
JNO. W. PEARCE,
JNO. C. LATTA,
JNO. F. CONOLEY,
Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The First Annual Report of the Sabbath School of Antioch.

The Officers of the Antioch Sabbath School, in presenting their first annual Report, would with deep humility, feel peculiarly grateful to the Great Head of the Church, for the success which has accompanied their feeble and imperfect efforts during the last year.

It is now about twelve months since our School went into operation; and when we consider our own inexperience and the want of suitable books at its commencement, we must say, that it has prospered beyond the expectations of its warmest friends. All the Scholars and Teachers soon after its organization, provided themselves with the Union Questions, and manifested a diligence, zeal and perseverance in the study of the Holy Scriptures which were truly laudable; and upon which God, to some extent at least, has been pleased to set the broad seal of his approbation. Three Teachers and twelve Scholars made a public profession of their faith in Christ during the last year. And two of the Teachers are now in a course of preparation for the Gospel Ministry. One of these professes to have passed from death unto life, since our School was commenced. It was inconvenient till latterly, for us to obtain a Library, but as soon as an opportunity presented itself, it was readily embraced. And Parents, Teachers and other persons clearly proved by their liberality, that they were deeply interested for the prosperity of the School. It is true, our Library at present, contains only 162 volumes, but there is money enough in the Treasurer's hands to make a valuable addition to it. The number of Teachers during the first ten months was eleven, and the number of Scholars 70, but since we procured a Library, they have been increased. There are now 86 Scholars and 17 Teachers. And we hope that an impulse, by the addition of the Library has been given to our School which, by the blessing of God, will be productive of much good.

And now, in conclusion, we would say, that although we have great reason to be truly thankful to our Heavenly Father, for what he has already been pleased to do for us, much, yes very much remains to be done. There are many precious youth here yet, who we have reason to believe, are in a state of nature, consequently exposed to the awful danger of losing their immortal souls; and for these and ourselves, we would solicit the united prayers of the children of God in this congregation, that we, on the ensuing year, may be permitted to witness more wonderful displays of the love and the goodness of God in the conversion of souls around us than we did last year; and that our School may be instrumental in doing some humble part to hasten on that day, when the heathen shall be given to Christ for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.

Respectfully submitted,
ARCH'D J. CURRIE,
ARCH'D McLEAN,
ARCH'D B. CURRIE.

July 19, 1834.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to July 23.

Schooners, Delight from Martinique, Repeater from New York, Regulus from do. Caleb Nichols from do. Samuel L. Southard from do. Little John from Philadelphia. Sloop John Chevalier, from Charleston.

Extraordinary Recognition.—A man has lately returned to England after an absence of 36 years, who was engaged, in the year 1798, with nineteen others, in the murder of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately recognized and committed to prison, and his identity and guilt, it is stated, can be established beyond doubt. Of his nineteen comrades, eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.

"And I do hereby appoint my friends William Leigh of Halifax, and my brother, Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, requiring them to sell all the slaves and other personal or perishable property and vest the proceeds in Bank Stock of the United States; and in default of there being no such Bank, (*which may God grant, for the safety of our liberties,*) in the English three per cent. Consols; and in case of there being no such stocks (which also may God grant, for the salvation of Old England) then in the United States three per cent. Stock, or in defect of such stock in mortgages on land in England."

So runs the will of John Randolph, of Roanoke, now among the archives of the General Court, and dated January 1st 1832.

DIED,

Suddenly, in this County, on Saturday last, Mr. JAMES McINTYRE, youngest son of the late James McIntyre, Esq. of this place.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 25, 1834, Steamer John Walker with sundry Goods, Wares and Merchandize for Joseph Baker, W. Whitehead, H. Horn, Dr. B. Robinson, Wilkings & Co. A. McLauchlin, Hall & Johnson, Nott & Starr, George McNeill, O. P. Stark and A. Kimball of this place. For Peter Clingman, Jesse Henshaw, John Murphey, James Martin, R. A. King, J. Cowles, B. Utley, Michael Brown, Brower & Troy, R. A. Burton, A. Parker and W. Haywood & Co. of the interior.

DEPARTED, July 26, Steamer John Walker for Wilmington.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 10 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 12 a 13. Corn a 90 $1. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 100 a 110. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

DRAWING

Of the Grand Consolidated Lottery.

13th Class for 1834, at Washington City, 22 July.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
13	9	5	14	6	4	46	18	

JAS. SEAWELL, Agent.

July 29.

Drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 2.,
FOR 1834, DEAWN 22d AUGUST, 1834.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26,	49,	38,	53,	31,	19,	27,	33	46,	61.

Several minor Prizes of $100 and less have been distributed among purchasers in this place. The holders of Prize Tickets will call and receive their Prize Money or re-invest in the next Lottery to be drawn on the 1st and 5th August. ☞See advertisement.

J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

July 29. 1w.

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Class No. 3.

To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) 1st Aug., 1834.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$4,000	is	$4 000
1	1,109		1,109
1	1,000		1,000
5	200		1,000
7	150		1,050
20	100		2,000

Besides a number of 25's, 4's and 2's.

Tickets $2—Shares in proportion, for sale by

J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

LEAVES this place this day for New York, and wishes to advise his numerous country friends of his present heavy stock of

GOODS,

And of his intention of laying in such further supplies as will be worthy their attention to call and examine.

He has now on hand and in Georgetown to be forwarded without delay, the following articles which are offered at *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL* on accommodating terms:—

54 Hogsheads St. Croix SUGAR,
17 do. N. Orleans & W. India Molasses,
150 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
200 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
75 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
4 tierces Rice,
30 casks Stone Lime,
30,000 lbs. Bacon, (mostly sides.)

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

His Boat is constantly running, and he solicits freight from such persons as are disposed to patronize him.

CASH advanced on all Cotton left under his direction for shipment on owners' account to New York or Charleston.

He has lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 200 feet long, the use of which he offers to such persons as may at any time desire to store their Cotton. No charge will be made. The Shed is so remote from any buildings that there is no danger of Cotton being consumed in case of fire breaking out in any part of the Town. He offers the use of his extensive lot as a FREE WAGON YARD, it being 300 ft. by 400. A large number of Wagons will find plenty of room.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, S. C. July 26, 1834. 95 6w.

☞The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, will please give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to the Office of the Observer for payment, where the money is left to liquidate them. A. P. L.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ADDRESS TO A WIFE.

Ellen! when Wintry winds go by,
And murmur round thy dwelling;
Then heave for me the tender sigh,
That's in thy bosom swelling.

How oft with thee in dreary night,
When storms were raging round us,
I've thought, and loved thee with delight,
'Twas thus the winds have found us.

The Wintry winds, the stormy blast,
Had ever charms for me;
As I recall them when they're past,
I always think of thee.

A wild and melancholy gloom,
Impressed with sober sadness;
Reminds me of a coming doom,
Which I will hail with gladness.

Not that I love thee less! O no,
I love thee most sincerely;
But I must leave thee far to go,
And cross the billows drearly.

But on the distant shore the sun
Will shine in beams of splendor,
Where I may claim the prize I've won,
And earthly things surrender.

But thee of all things hold I dear,
That I might prize below;
I've loved thee too with timid fear,
Lest it too far might go.

And take from Him who has the right,
Our purest love to claim,
And in whose all discerning sight,
Is mark'd the surer aim.

Lord be it so, let murmuring winds
In hollow wildness roar;
May steadfastness engage our minds,
Till time shall be no more.

Then may we all in concord meet;
No waves of sorrow roll,
But worship at the Saviour's feet,
And own his blest control.

MORTON.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Quince ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans, } SUGARS.
12 ditto St. Croix, }
10 ditto Porto Rico, }
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet }
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business, would request all those indebted to him to come forward and settle the same on or before the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1834. 82 *tf.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consistng of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase COTTON GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson, of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my

PLANTATION

FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence; a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS, new PRESS, Store HOUSES, Dwelling HOUSES, and BARNS in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. } 88-3m.
June 1834. }

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

MILL IRON'S &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell as low as possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON.

30 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 79tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons intending to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be *well to remark*, that nearly all those lands lie *within one, two and three miles* of the town of Fayetteville, *that they are* wooded and heavily *timbered*, and *contain in quantity* about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres which is arable land, and under a tolerable state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton of Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my *Lots* with improvements thereon, consisting of the Town Warehouse and other Warehouses and Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also a lot near Mrs. *Hawley's* containing five acres. I also offer *for sale, Woodstock*, my Farm in Person, a new and commodious building near the mount and about a mile from the Town Elm with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and *delightful* Water, and may well be compared *with any lot* in the part of the country for *health, beauty* and convenience as a summer or a *permanent residence*.

In the county of Robeson, I offer *for sale a tract* of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given on early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Fayetteville and Country, that all Accounts, Due-Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Harrelson, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 75tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and *Testament* of Nathan Kyle, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottom curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboard, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, and any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 67tf